

REMARKS

Claims 8, 11-16 and 19-22 are now pending in the application. Claims 8, 11-16 and 19-22 stand rejected. Claims 1-7, 9, 10, 17 and 18 have been cancelled. The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw the rejections in view of the amendments and remarks contained herein.

SPECIFICATION

The specification stands objected to for certain informalities.

1. The Office comments that the present application discloses and claims subject matter not disclosed in the parent application, now issued patent number 6,716,407. Applicants respectfully submit that the specification of the present application is a derivative of the parent application/patent setting forth only that portion of the parent disclosure which is germane to the invention as claimed in the present application. Applicants further respectfully submit that no new matter has been added in the present specification and that the present claims are properly supported by the present specification.

2. The Office comments that the status of the parent application should be included in the specification of the present application. Accordingly, the current status of the parent application, i.e. issued patent number 6,716,407, has been set forth in a substitute specification submitted herewith.

3. The office comments that the specification includes informalities in that paragraph [0016] recites a question. Accordingly, a substitute specification has been submitted herewith that corrects such informalities.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 112

Claims 14 and 22 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Office comments that Claims 14 and 22 include the term 'further comprises' to further limit a recited element that has not previously limited. Accordingly, Claims 14 and 22 have been amended, as set forth above, to remove the word 'further'.

Therefore, Applicants respectfully request that the §112 rejection of Claims 14 and 22 be withdrawn.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 8 and 12-14 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Morgan et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,665,463). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

As amended, Claim 8 recites, “An insulating blanket having high temperature stability, comprising: a ceramic fabric including ceramic fibers; and a coating on the fibers comprising one of a monazite powder and a xenotime powder that has been washed to be essentially free of impurities and excess phosphorous and having a stoichiometric ratio between a metal of the powder and a phosphate of the powder of about 1:1.”

Applicants respectfully submit that in light of the amendments to Claim 8, as set forth above, Claim 8 is distinguishable over Morgan et al. Thus, Morgan et al. does not anticipate the invention as recited in amended Claim 8. Therefore, Applicants submit that amended Claim 8 is patentable over Morgan et al.

Claims 12-14 depend from amended Claim 8. When the recitations of Claims 12-14 are considered in combination with the recitations of amended Claim 8, Applicants submit that Claims 12-14 are likewise patentable over Morgan et al.

For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully request that the §102 rejection of Claims 8 and 12-14 be withdrawn.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103

1. Claims 5 and 11 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morgan et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,665,463) in view of Everitt et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 4,732,878). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Office comments that the elements of dependent Claims 5 and 11 found in the base claim, i.e. amended Claim 8, are disclosed in Morgan et al., while the additional elements found in Claims 5 and 11 are disclosed in Everitt et al. Amended Claim 8 has been set forth above to be patentable over Morgan et al. Therefore, when the recitations of Claims 5 and 11 are considered in combination with the recitations of

amended Claim 8, Applicants submit that Claims 5 and 11 are patentable over Morgan et al. in view of Everitt et al.

For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully request that the §103 rejection of Claims 5 and 11 be withdrawn.

2. Claims 15, 16 and 20-22 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morgan et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,665,463) in view of Applicants' disclosure. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

As amended, Claim 15 recites, "A mobile platform comprising: a body having an area to be exposed to temperatures of at least about 2000 degrees Fahrenheit; and an insulating blanket removably adhered to the area and having a ceramic fabric including ceramic fibers; and a coating on the fibers comprising one of a monazite powder and a xenotime powder that has been washed to be essentially free of impurities and excess phosphorous and having a stoichiometric ratio between a metal of the powder and a phosphate of the powder of about 1:1."

Applicants respectfully submit that in light of the amendments to Claim 15, as set forth above, Claim 15 is distinguishable over Morgan et al. Additionally, Applicants' disclosure does not disclose prior art that describes, shows or suggests the recitations of amended Claim 15. Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that amended Claim 15 is patentable over Morgan et al. in view of the Applicants' disclosure.

Claims 16 and 20-22 depend from amended Claim 15. When the recitations of Claims 16 and 20-22 are considered in combination with the recitations of amended Claim 15, Applicants submit that Claims 16 and 20-22 are likewise patentable over Morgan et al. in view of Applicants' disclosure.

For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully request that the §103 rejection of Claims 15, 16 and 20-22 be withdrawn.

3. Claim 19 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morgan et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,665,463) in view of Applicants' disclosure and in view of Everitt et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 4,732,878). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Office comments that the elements of dependent Claim 19 found in the base claim, i.e. amended Claim 15, are disclosed in Morgan et al. in view of Applicants' disclosure, while the additional elements found in Claim 19 are disclosed in Everitt et al.

Amended Claim 15 has been set forth above to be patentable over Morgan et al. in view of Applicants' disclosure. Therefore, when the recitations of Claim 19 are considered in combination with the recitations of amended Claim 15, Applicants submit that Claim 19 is patentable over Morgan et al. in view of Applicants' disclosure and in view of Everitt et al.

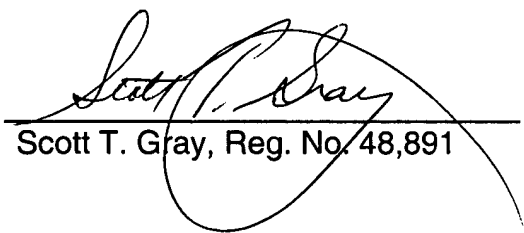
CONCLUSION

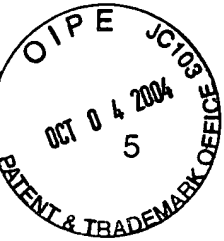
It is believed that all of the stated grounds of rejection have been properly traversed, accommodated, or rendered moot. Applicant therefore respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw all presently outstanding rejections. It is believed that a full and complete response has been made to the outstanding Office Action, and as such, the present application is in condition for allowance. Thus, prompt and favorable consideration of this amendment is respectfully requested. If the Examiner believes that personal communication will expedite prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at (314) 726-7525.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: 10/4/04

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MONAZITE BASED BLANKET COATINGS
FOR THERMAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a divisional application of United States Patent Application No. 09/883,760 filed on June 18, 2001, now patent number 6,716,407. The disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

10 **[0002]** The present invention relates to ceramic composites and, in particular, to high temperature ceramic composites comprising monazites.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 **[0003]** Thermal protection (i.e., heat shields) for reentry vehicles, such as the Space Shuttle, are traditionally assembled of ceramic tiles over the vehicle surface. The tiles are of relatively small area to fit the compound curves and are costly to fabricate and to bond to the surface. Upon reentry, tiles often are damaged which results in a labor-intensive, time consuming replacement operation. With the goal of quick turnaround for reuse of spacecraft, tiles are ineffective.

20 **[0004]** Insulating blankets made from ceramic fibers show promise, but they are used sparingly because traditional blankets made entirely from silica quickly deteriorate upon exposure to high temperatures in an oxidative environment. The blankets are initially flexible and are relatively easy to apply, but they rapidly become brittle. The lack of toughness caused by embrittlement makes the blankets
25 susceptible to damage and forces their replacement. These silica blankets have a reuse temperature of only about 1200°F. Replacing a blanket requires destroying the original blanket to remove it from the spacecraft surface, cleaning the spacecraft surface to prepare the surface for rebonding a new blanket, fabricating a replacement blanket, and positioning and adhesively bonding the replacement blanket to the
30 surface. The delay associated with the curing of the traditional RTV silicone adhesive is up to seven days, which is unacceptable for a reusable launch vehicle where rapid turnaround is necessary for economic success.

[0005] Silica coated blankets have also been tried, but they have achieved limited success. Silica coatings are incompatible with many high temperature ceramics, including alumina, aluminosilicate, or aluminoborosilicate (e.g., ~~Nextel~~ Nextel[®]), so the silica approach has only limited applicability.

5 [0006] Today, coated blankets must be able to withstand reentry temperatures of at least 1800-2300°F. while remaining tough and flexible. The blankets should be fastenable to the surface and removable, somewhat like conventional access panels, for servicing the vehicle or for quick replacement of the insulation when it becomes damaged. Therefore, a coating solution for the blanket fibers must retain the flexibility
10 of the fabric while deterring embrittlement upon exposure to temperatures in the 2000°F range.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] The present invention provides monazite- or ~~xenotime-based~~ xenotime-
15 based coatings that stiffen ceramic fabrics without causing embrittlement at temperatures of at least as high as 2400°F. In one embodiment the coatings comprise high purity, stoichiometric monazite powders. The high purity monazite powders have low-level impurities and excess phosphate and/or phosphorous removed, providing a superior coating for use at temperatures above 2000°F. In another embodiment, the
20 coatings further comprise SiC additives to increase emissivity.

[0008] The present invention also provides methods for the synthesis of high purity, stoichiometric monazite powders for use in blanket coatings. In one embodiment the methods comprise forming a monazite by precipitation from an aqueous solution. The monazite phosphate is then washed with water followed by a
25 strong base. The washing step removes low levels of impurities and excess phosphate and/or phosphorous which effect the thermal stability of the coatings.

[0009] Additional objects, advantages, and features of the present invention will become apparent from the following description and appended claims.

[0010] Further areas of applicability of the present invention will become
30 apparent from the detailed description provided hereinafter. It should be understood

that the detailed description and specific examples are intended for purposes of illustration only and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

5 **[0011]** The following description of the preferred embodiment(s) is merely exemplary in nature and is in no way intended to limit the invention, its application, or uses.

[0012] The present invention provides high temperature monazite- or ~~xenotime-based~~ xenotime-based coatings that infiltrate and stiffen ceramic fabrics
10 without causing embrittlement at temperatures at least as high as 2400° F. In one embodiment, the coatings comprise high purity, stoichiometric monazite or ~~xenotime~~ xenotime powders. Monazite comprises a family of phosphates having the general formula MPO_4 (MP), where M is selected from the larger trivalent rare earth elements of the lanthanide series (generally La, ~~[[De]]~~ Ce, Pr, Nd, Pm, Sm, Eu, Gd, and Tb) and
15 coupled substituted divalents and tetravalents such as Ca or Sr with Zr or Th. ~~Xenotines~~ Xenotimes are phosphates similar to monazite, where M is selected from Sc, Y, and the smaller trivalent rare earth elements of the lanthanide series (generally Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, and Lu). In a preferred embodiment, the monazite powder is selected from the group comprising lanthanide (La), cerium (Ce) or yttrium (Y). More
20 preferably, the monazite powder is $LaPO_4$.

[0013] In another embodiment, the monazite powder is basically free of impurities and excess phosphorous. In a preferred embodiment, the monazite powder has a stoichiometry of $[[M:PO_4]]$ M:PO₄ of about 1:1 to about 1:1.05. It has been unexpectedly found that blanket coatings comprising this high purity monazite powder
25 produce a coating on a ceramic blanket that is stable and less susceptible to cracking at temperatures of at least 2400°F. Ceramic fabrics coated with monazite-based coatings that contained low levels of impurities and excess phosphorous exhibited degradation in the retained fiber strength when exposed to similar temperatures.

[0014] In one embodiment, the monazite-based coatings comprise a high
30 purity monazite powder and alumina (~~Al₂O₃~~) (Al₂O₃). It is contemplated that coatings using monazite powders containing more impurities and alumina can also be used with

the high purity monazite powders of the present invention. Non-limiting examples of such coatings are disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,514,474 and 5,958,583, hereby incorporated by reference. In a further embodiment, the coatings also comprise SiC additives. Such additives help to increase the emissivity. In yet another embodiment, the coatings of the present invention further comprise small diameter chopped fibers. Such fibers are present at an amount not greater than about 10% of the total solids volume. Addition of such fibers are well known to the skilled artisan.

[0015] Methods for synthesizing high purity, stoichiometric monazite powders are also provided by the present invention. In one embodiment the monazites or ~~xenotimes~~ xenotimes are formed by precipitation from an aqueous solution. Water soluble lanthanide salts and either phosphate salts or phosphoric acid are dissolved in water. In a preferred embodiment, the lanthanide salt is lanthanum nitrate and phosphoric acid is the phosphate. The monazites and ~~xenotimes~~ xenotimes formed in solution are water-insoluble and will precipitate out. The precipitated monazite or ~~xenotime~~ xenotime exhibit a pronounced needle-like morphology. This microstructure is advantageous for washing the precipitate to remove impurities and excess phosphate and/or phosphorous. In another embodiment, the precipitate is washed with water followed by a strong base. Preferably the strong base is tetramethylammonium hydroxide. Washing with a strong base especially removes any excess phosphate and/or phosphorous resulting in a monazite with a stoichiometry of $[(M:PO_4)]$ $M:PO_4$ of about 1:1. It will be appreciated that one skilled in art can determine the volume of wash solutions necessary depending on the amount of precipitate formed to produce the monazite powders of the present invention.

[0016] In a further embodiment, the washed precipitate are first calcined to coarsen them slightly and to bond the needles together. The calcined precipitate is then dispersed in water at the proper pH (~~What is the proper pH?~~) and attritor milled to de-agglomerate the particles and reduce the grain size. (~~Can this be accomplished by means other than an attritor mill?~~). In a preferred embodiment, the resulting powders have a particle size of about 100 nm to about 500 nm.

[0017] The monazite and ~~xenotime~~ xenotime powders produced by the methods of the present invention were used to produce aqueous slurries for fabric

coupon coatings. ~~Nextel-440~~ Nextel[®] 440 blanket coatings were produced from an aqueous-based slurry (15-25 vol% solids) comprising 42.4% LaPO₄, 42.4% [[Al₂O₃]] Al₂O₃ and 15.2% SiC. After the slurry was thoroughly mixed, [[NH₄OH]] NH₄OH was added dropwise until the pH reached approximately 7. The slurry was then ball milled for approximately 12 hours and painted onto the blanket fabric using a boxcoat pattern. The coated blankets were dried thoroughly prior to heat treatment.

[0018] Although the present invention has been described with respect to specific embodiments thereof, various changes, modifications, and substitutions may be suggested to one skilled in the art. Therefore, it is intended that the present invention encompass such changes and modifications as falling within the scope of the appended claims.

[0019] While various preferred embodiments have been described, those skilled in the art will recognize modifications or variations which might be made without departing from the inventive concept. The examples illustrate the invention and are not intended to limit it. Therefore, the description and claims should be interpreted liberally with only such limitation as is necessary in view of the pertinent prior art.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

Monazite or xenotime-based blanket coatings that stiffen ceramic fabrics without causing embrittlement at temperatures of at least as high as 2400°F are provided. Methods for making the coatings are also provided. The methods comprise the synthesis
5 of high purity, monazite and xenotime powders with the stoichiometric ratio of metal to phosphorous of about 1:1.